

HISTORIC PUTNAM CAMP

Commissioners Make Annual Report to Governor.

Judge Robert S. Alexander, chairman of the Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground Commission, has submitted the annual report of the commission to Governor Holcomb.

"The general objects of the work at the park have been carefully kept in view, and whatever has been deemed necessary in the matter of expenditures, has been very closely guarded, both as to purpose and amount.

"The roadways and grounds have been well cared for and kept in good condition. The woods in the park have required careful watching, and the same policy that was adopted the year before, in the removal of diseased chestnut trees, has been adhered to, and many trees have been taken out. Many wild cherry trees which were infested with worms were removed and burned, to insure the safety of adjoining trees.

"The pavilion and the grove surrounding it, has become a constantly increasing attraction to the people of the surrounding towns; and the ease and pleasure of automobile traveling has resulted in an increase of visitors from longer distances.

"The number of Sunday schools and day schools that have visited Putnam Park during the past summer, have proved the great value of this place as a safe and sane pleasure ground for the young, and a restful retreat for their elders.

"Many additional facilities for healthy enjoyment have been provided by the Commission, including modern and safe swings, slides and seesaws, for it is our pleasure that a wise provision for the pleasure and recreation of the great number of young people who gather there in their vacation days, is their best safeguard for a healthy growth and development.

"We cannot fail to recognize in the young people of our communities the most vital and valuable asset in the future of the state.

"The much needed Rest Cottage for women and children, which was built in the summer of 1913, has now been furnished in a plain and substantial manner. It has amply proved its need, and has been greatly appreciated by those for whose use it was provided.

"The museum, which is one of the important and valuable possessions of the state, has become more of an educational and memorial feature than it has been heretofore, and its renovation and the orderly classification of the articles there, has aroused much interest in the collection.

"The opportunity of visiting it and looking over the relics of bygone times, is now increasingly appreciated.

"There are nearly two hundred articles of historic interest in the collection. Over fifty are of a military character. They include relics of most of the wars in which this country has been engaged, from the revolutionary war to the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American wars. Many of them have local interest as well.

"It is due to the efforts of the women of the community that the museum has been so well cared for, and to them, with one of the other members was the task committed.

"Before the classification was begun, the interior of the museum was renovated and additional cases were provided for some of the more valuable articles. Two weeks were occupied in the work of cleaning and classifying the articles in the museum, and much care and painstaking effort was required.

BIRTHDAY OF TOMMY WEST, GREAT WELSH WELTERWEIGHT.

From the very beginning of the British pugilism the hardy sons of Wales have held a high place in the respect of the fight fans, and Taffy has often proved that he is a two-fisted, hard-hitting, but-thinking, fisty gladiator. Freddie Welsh, the slap-and-get-away champion, Jem Driscoll and Tommy West are among the Welsh boxers who have displayed their prowess in American rings, and not the least of these was Tommy West. This is the forty-fifth anniversary of Tommy's birth in Cardiff, Wales. If he was in his prime today, instead of at a period when the world were full of star welters and middleweights, he would easily be champion.

Tommy came to America at a tender age, and enlisted in Uncle Sam's navy, where he got his first introduction to the fight game. He liked it so well that when his time expired he decided to become a professional boxer. Nobody thought much of him when he made his boxing debut. He didn't look like a fighter. His big blue eyes had a innocent, peaceful look, and his somewhat chubby five-foot-five physique appeared more cherubic than gladiatorial.

Tommy had been fighting a year or two when he got his first big fight, and that was against a first-class man. It was in 1896, in New York. Joe Walcott, the Barbados Demon, then at his fighting best, had been matched with Dick O'Brien, the Maine middleweight, but Dick got cold feet and turned down the offer. Mysterious Billy Smith was then offered as a sacrifice to the Black Demon, but on the eve of the battle Occult William was also afflicted with wild extremities. Tommy West was then offered the chance to "sub" against the Demon. He didn't hesitate a minute before announcing his readiness.

Somebody happened that night. The fans were disgusted with the idea of pitting the angelic and unknown Welshman against the seasoned negro, and hooted and howled their derision. After a few rounds, however, they realized that they were booked to see a real rook. West was a man who could box or slug on occasion, and he used both styles against Joe with such effect that the negro was felled time after time. The bout was scheduled for twenty rounds but either by mistake or to save Walcott, only nineteen rounds were fought. West didn't have a mark at the end of the contest, while Walcott was battered and all in, yet the referee called it a draw.

That same year West was knocked out by Kid McCoy, but in 1897 he again fought Walcott, and defeated him. West was defeated by Tommy Ryan in 1898 and again at Louisville in 1901. He fought Walcott again in 1900, and again defeated him. Tommy's last ring appearance was in Louisville in 1901, when he was knocked out by Marvin Hart.

Farmers Want Ads, One Cent a Word.

Former British Censor Has Been Knighted By the King of England



London, June 2.—Frederick Edward Smith, solicitor general in the new English cabinet, has been honored with knighthood by King George. The new knight was official censor in the news bureau in the early days of the war and afterward went to the front as "eye-witness" with the British army.

DECREE INCREASING WAGES OF LABORERS.

The "First Chief" of Mexico Orders Increased Wages for Day-Laborers of Spinning-Mills and Weaving Factories.

"Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutional army, in charge of the executive power, has issued a decree of the revolution, making use of the faculty with which I am invested, and considering:

1. That, in accordance with Article 5 of the federal constitution, nobody can be compelled to lend his personal services without his full consent and without a just remuneration; and that, with regard to workmen who live on the product of their personal work, a remuneration which does not suffice to cover the medium cost of living cannot be considered equitable, seeing that the first right of all men is the right to live;

2. That the considerable raise which articles of first necessity have suffered in all the cities of the republic, and especially in industrial and manufacturing centers, have correspondingly raised the medium cost of living of industrial and manufacturing workmen, in such a manner, that they cannot obtain in sufficient quantities with the day's wages which they are now awarded, the articles which they require to repair their own forces and for the wants of their families;

3. That this situation of the workmen has become more marked and painful for those who work in the textile industry, because, due to the special conditions of the place and of the organization of that industry, the workmen dispose of fewer elements which may assist them to bear the difficulties and hardships of the general situation;

4. That, according to data secured by the department of work, the selling prices of the products elaborated in those factories have been all along considerably increasing, without a correlative increase having been made in the workers' wages, which increase would have been, not only equitable, but strictly just, considering the conditions which mark the general situation of the country and the special circumstances which mark that of the men who work in those factories;

5. That several contractors, who have received requests from the workmen employed by them for increases in wages, have stated that they would have no inconvenience in granting same, within reasonable limits, if the measure was made extensive to all similar factories; and

6. That the requests of spinners and weavers being fair, and it being impossible under the present circumstances, due to the urgency of the matter, to call a conference of contractors so as to arrive promptly at the definite result, the intervention of the government becomes indispensable to establish, if only in a provisional manner, a rule of common observance on the subject, resorting to that effect, to the ample faculties with which it is invested. I have been pleased to decree the following:

Article 1. An increase of 25 per cent (thirty-five per cent) in the daily wages paid out at the present time to workers in the departments and other dependencies of spinning-mills and weaving factories of cotton, wool jute and agave fibre, which are now established in the republic or which may hereafter be established; and an increase of 40 per cent (forty per cent) in the payments made in said factories for needle-work or job work.

Article 2. The increases herein provided shall be maintained until a definite agreement is reached as to the minimum wages or salaries to be established by law for the remuneration of personal work in the republic.

Article 3. The increases in remunerations, decreed by this law, will become effective beginning with the first of April of the present year.

Article 4. Workmen employed in the factories referred to in article 1, will be authorized to claim from contractors or managers in whose charge they may be, the integral payment of current day's wages, plus the stipulated increase, and they will be entitled to an indemnification by said contractors or managers in case any of the latter refuse to pay accordingly.

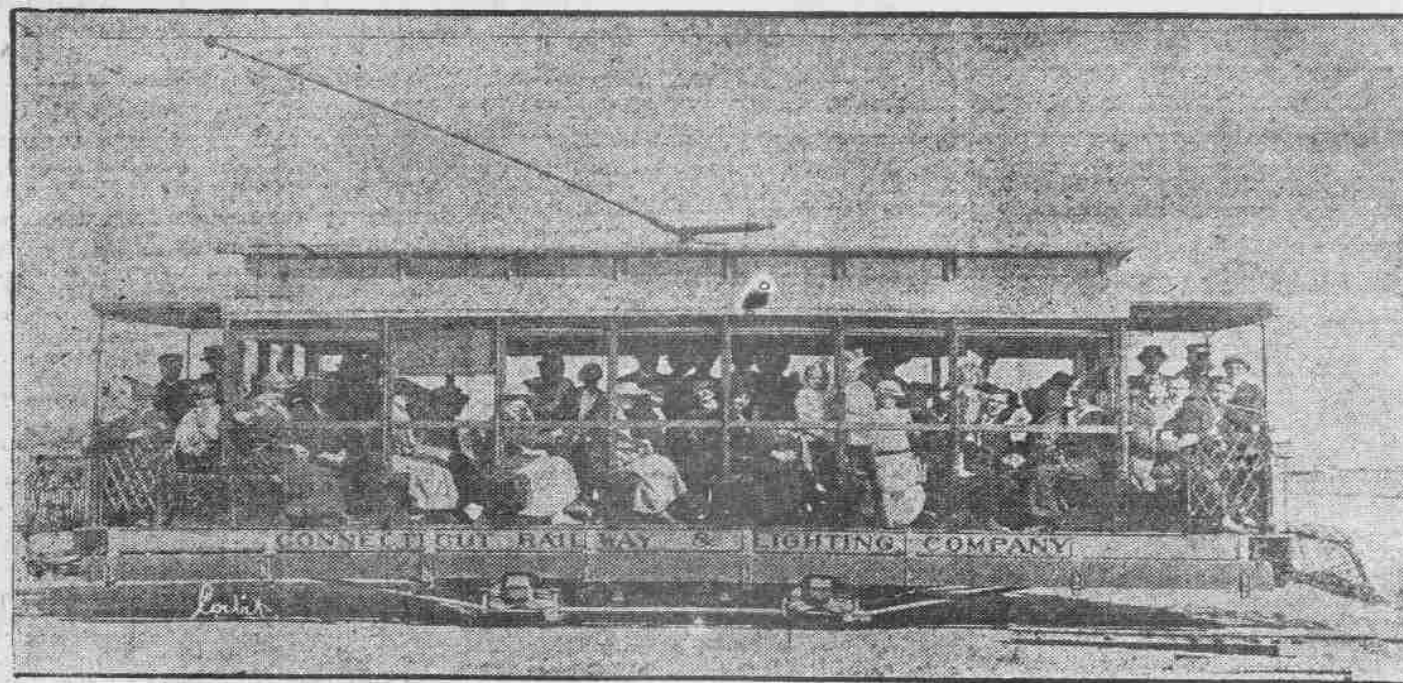
V. CARRANZA.

Veracruz, March 22nd, 1915.

CONSTANTINOPLE, HELD BY TURKS 402 YEARS, FACES ANOTHER CRISIS.

Four hundred and sixty-two years ago today, May 29, 1453, the banner of Islam was raised over Constantinople, and the ancient city on the Golden Horn, which had been the capital of a Christian empire for more than a thousand years, was taken by the Turks. That was a great day in history when the horde of Mohammedan supremacy fell before the onslaughts of the Turks in 1453. On that fateful May day 150,000 Turks,

Cars Leave Stratford and Hollister Avenues HOURLY



A Group of "Lordshippers" on the New Trolley

Formal Opening of New Lordship Trolley Saturday

SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE NEW LORDSHIP TROLLEY LINE. THE CARS HAVE NOW BEEN OPERATING FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND EVERY "COG" IS GOING SMOOTHLY—BUT THE FORMAL OPENING WILL BE MARKED BY A DINNER AND RECEPTION TO THE CITY OFFICIALS AND NEWSPAPER MEN OF BRIDGEPORT AND STRATFORD, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FOLLOWED BY :

A Big Public Dance at the Lordship Casino Under the Direction of Prof. Quilty—No Tickets—No Fees

Come Any Time After Six You'll Be Welcome

Dancing To Be Regular Feature

The Lordship Casino will be thrown open this season for public dancing and these dances will be a regular feature.

While the public are cordially invited to participate in these affairs, we wish to assure everyone that no rowdiness of any character will be tolerated. The management will positively refuse admission to any undesirable patrons.

The Tennis Courts also will be open to any one desiring to play—a small fee will be charged for the use of the courts.

The lower floor of the Casino is being remodelled and will house an ice cream, soda and refreshment parlor par excellence.

Many Other Improvements and Attractions Are Contemplated Hence Lordship Will Be Bridgeport's Newest and Best Shore Resort

THE TROLLEY SCHEDULE

For the present cars will Leave Hollister and Stratford Avenues hourly at "Quarter After" and Leave the Casino, Lordship, at "Quarter Before" the hour. As occasion demands more frequent service will be provided. :: ::

THE TROLLEY SCHEDULE

Come to Lordship Saturday Eve You're Invited

although often threatened by the Russian bear. It was saved from capture by the Russians in 1878 only by the intervention of the others powers of Europe. Now Constantinople is facing another crisis in its history, and before another year has passed it may be that the Cross will have permanently replaced the Crescent in the old City of Constantinople. The narrow, crooked, ill-paved, dark and dirty streets of Constantinople may soon echo to the footsteps of the conquering "Christian cur."

Constantinople, called Stamboul by the Turks, was originally Byzantium, and was founded by a colony of Megarians under Byzas, in 667 B. C. It was taken successively by the Medes, the Athenians and the Spartans. In the year 340 B. C. the Byzantines formed an alliance with the Athenians and defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedonia. It became an ally of the Romans in the wars with Macedonia and Syria, and was captured by the Roman legions in A. D. 73. Rebellious against their Roman masters, the inhabitants held out for two years, when the city was captured and laid in ruins.

From its destruction by Severus in 196 until 324 the city remained without inhabitants. In the latter year a new era commenced, for the city was refounded by Constantine, who renamed it Byzantium, and destroyed all the pagan temples. It was the capital of the Byzantine or Eastern empire from 395 until its capture by the Asiatic Turks. During that period Byzantium successfully resisted many assaults of the Saracens and the Russians, the latter making their first attack on the city in 865.

After a thousand years of Christian supremacy Byzantium fell before the onslaughts of the Turks in 1453. On that fateful May day 150,000 Turks,

after a siege which had lasted fifty-three days, finally overpowered the 9,000 brave defenders of the city's walls and swept into the city. Constantinople was then a fortified camp, with fourteen miles of walls, and was considered well nigh impregnable. The Turks brought to the assault the most formidable artillery train that had ever been gathered together, and battered into ruins the walls which had held for a thousand years.

The walls of Byzantium, now but crumbling heaps, were built in sixty days in the year 447. At that time Attila, the Scourge of God, was approaching the city with his raging torrent of Mongol savagery. The defenses of the city were leveled by an earthquake, but the inhabitants of the city rebuilt the walls within sixty days and saved the city. Other walls and a gigantic moat were built in succeeding years, and these defenses served their purpose well until Mohammed II. and his big army and his artillery of unprecedented destructiveness finally reached the goal of Moslem ambition.

Prior to their capture of Constantinople, the Turks had taken Adrianople and had annexed Macedonia and overrun several provinces of the Eastern Empire. Soon after the fall of Constantinople, Greece was subjected to the Turks. Early in the following century Egypt, Serbia and Syria fell under the Turkish yoke, and the Moslem soldiers spread terror throughout Europe by forcing their way to the very gates of Vienna. The German city was saved from capture only by the aid given by the gallant troops of the Polish king.

A wild deer about a year old, which had apparently been wounded by bounds, took refuge in a yard in Stamford, Conn., where it died of wounds.

The Overhead Expenses of Retail Trade

The great bugbear of business is the overhead or fixed charges of the enterprise. Here is where many a concern has met shipwreck. The prices may be those generally prevailing in the trade. The sales seem to be bringing a good profit. But at the end of the year it is seen that the fixed charges have wiped out the profit.

Cost of sales force, rent, taxes, heat, light, depreciation of equipment, repairs, etc., these run along the same whether people are coming to the store or not.

The only way to reduce overhead charges is to do a larger business, in which case the proportion of overhead expense that has to be charged up to each individual sale becomes less. By increasing the sales a loss can be turned into a profit.

The only way to increase sales is to solicit business actively. The cheapest form of solicitation is to put an advertisement in the newspaper. It tells about a merchant's goods to a thousand people while the merchant is talking to one person.

A heavy earthquake was recorded on the seismograph at Yale. The disturbances are believed to have been in the Alaskan region.

Five of the Lusitania's dead, three men and two women, were brought to New York by the liner Lapland from Liverpool.

Ran over and terribly injured by an automobile, W. G. Weckesser, a private watchman of Philadelphia, ended his agony by shooting himself.

THE LARGEST LOAF OF BREAD IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY

WHITE WAY BREAD

5c and 10c the Loaf

TAKE A LOAF OF IT HOME WITH YOU

Coffee Cakes, Cheese Cakes, Apple Cakes, Pies of all kinds, Orange Cream Cakes, Charlotte Russe, Fruit Cakes, Sponge Cakes, Jelly Rolls, Lemon and Jelly Tarts, Rolls, Crullers and everything in all that's Good in the Bakery Line.

WHITE WAY BAKERY

BRIDGEPORT'S FINEST SCIENTIFIC BAKERY
1288 MAIN ST. NEXT TO POLI'S THEATRE
JUST WHERE THE CAR STOPS

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER